

LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN



"I attribute the intense loyalty of the Alumni to Lehigh in some measure to the love of Nature and the beautiful so richly displayed here."—Andrew Carnegie, June 6, 1916.

VOLUME 11

FEBRUARY, 1924

NUMBER 5

Published Monthly from October to June, inclusive, by the Alumni
Association of Lehigh University, Inc.

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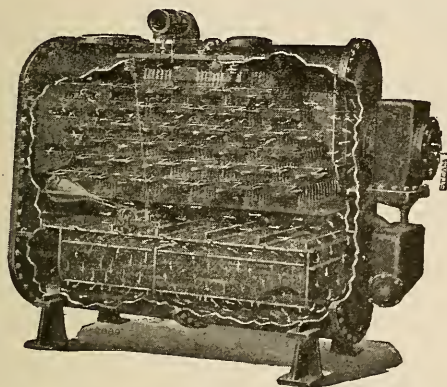
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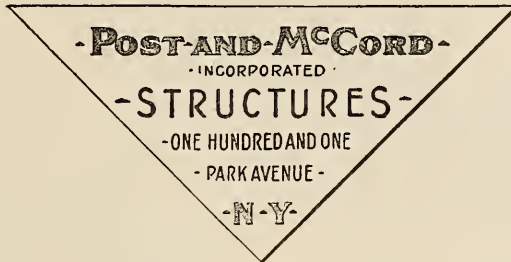
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ALUMNI BULLETIN

OF

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE, BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, DROWN HALL, BETHLEHEM, PA.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.00 A YEAR

MEMBER OF ALUMNI MAGAZINES ASSOCIATED
Entered as second class matter at Bethlehem, Pa., Post-office.

VOLUME 11

FEBRUARY, 1924

NUMBER 5

NEWS AND COMMENT

The Athletic Situation There is a lot more to this situation here at Lehigh than the mere question of whether or not we shall have a graduate manager. Like every other college, we have been struggling to rid ourselves of that "Old Man of the Sea," commonly called "Aid to Athletes," which is burdening the shoulders of practically all colleges in this section. There is not the slightest advantage in securing a graduate manager if we are to leave him to wrestle with this problem, damning him if he fails to get good teams and damning him likewise if he gets them by underhand methods.

If we have courage and backbone, we will face this problem and settle it now. Then if a graduate manager is appointed, he will know whether he is hired as a scout for new material or an honest-to-goodness production manager whose business it is to discover every bit of athletic material in the college and then see that it is developed.

We have a system now that has for two years completely done away with secret help to athletes and put everything in the show-case for the world to look at. It lacks the hypocrisy and deceit that are bound to be attendant on the all too common practice of secretly helping promising athletes and then openly pronouncing against such help.

The whole matter of aid to athletes is out in the open at Lehigh, where it can be looked at and measured by all and a decision reached as to whether aid of any kind can be given without resulting evils. When a boy comes here as a Freshman he has a chance to win one of six tuition scholarships. Three go to men of outstanding scholastic ability in their preparatory school and three to men of outstanding athletic ability whose average grade was at least 10% above the passing grade of their school during the whole of their preparatory course. In each case there must be proven need of financial assistance. After he enters he can, if he is an athlete, apply

for membership in the "Students' Self-Aid Association" and, provided there is a vacancy (the membership is limited to fifteen), become a member, which will enable him, through the various agencies and concessions controlled by this Association, to earn three to four hundred dollars a year, or practically enough to take care of his board and room at the lowest rates obtainable. At the end of his Freshman year he is eligible, if he is an athlete of proven financial need, for consideration in the award of three Alumni Scholarships, worth \$500 each, payable in four equal payments during his Sophomore year. This award is made on the basis of his showing on the following three counts: scholarship, athletic ability and sturdiness of character exhibited. Should he win this scholarship, he must give up his membership in the Self-Aid Association and he cannot re-apply for a tuition scholarship for his Sophomore year. Both tuition and alumni scholarships are for one year only, but providing a man keeps up the standard which won it for him the first time, he is reasonably sure of winning one of an equal number of scholarships awarded each year in the succeeding classes, thus keeping throughout his college course this very real privilege.

Most people will agree that this system, if honestly administered, is a great advance over the methods commonly set up for helping needy athletes. It has been openly and honestly administered at Lehigh, and it is safe to say that we know every man who is being helped and exactly what that assistance consists of. It may surprise some folk who think unlimited funds are available to aid athletes to hear that we have not had the slightest trouble caused us by anyone offering any outside help either to induce some athlete to come to Lehigh or to keep some dissatisfied chap from leaving. The fact is that our real problem has been to secure enough money to finance the Alumni Scholarships. An Alumni Council Meeting established them

and then promptly forgot them. In like manner the undergraduates after establishing the Student Self-Aid Bureau, left it to fend for itself, the student body giving it but little of the patronage it needs to be successful. I don't claim that our students and alumni are any more high minded than those of other colleges. But the fact remains that not enough interest has been shown in our present plan to warrant us saddling a graduate manager with the job of trying to make it function.

All the facts and figures are available and an Alumni Council meeting should be summoned to meet in joint session with the Arcadia (the student governing body) and the Faculty to discuss and decide whether this system shall continue or whether the time has come to definitely and finally put the athlete on exactly the same basis as any other student. This latter course will be opposed by those who feel that no college stands a chance to compete on a level basis with other colleges in this section unless it does something towards securing its fair share of athletic material. They will cite instances (of which there are unfortunately too many) of other colleges offering inducements to school-boy athletes and even to athletes of sister colleges. They will say (again unfortunately it is the truth) that the preparatory schools are fostering this strange twentieth century idea that an athlete is entitled to his education at little or no cost to himself. They will ask how, in the face of this and much more, we can expect to play colleges of our size if we allow others to take from us even the material which naturally would gravitate to us. They will inquire if this Lehigh of ours is to be made a rich man's college, where no needy boy can be helped to secure a desired education.

All of these questions are fair ones and deserve answers. The whole matter should be openly threshed out. I have not the slightest fear of this whole muddled athletic question as long as it is kept in the open. It is the conferences behind closed doors, the secret covenants secretly arrived at between boys and men who should know better whereby these boys are promised money for their services as players and then paraded as simon-pure amateurs,—these are the things that tend to destroy instead of create character. And if a college education breaks down a boy's ideals and teaches him the only measuring stick for service or success is material reward, I am inclined to think he is better off without it.

However, I have no desire to impose my own ideas on anyone else. I am of the old school and therefore prejudiced. In my day at college the honor of playing on a Lehigh team and of wearing the coveted "L" was so great that the idea that the college owed us anything for our athletic services would have been too absurd for expression. We went to Lehigh because she had to offer the kind of education we desired. We fought for the privilege of wearing her colors on the playing field because we loved the game and considered that to represent Lehigh was the greatest glory that could be won. Times have changed, they tell me. Perhaps. If they have, then the college boy of today is missing one of the greatest things in life—hot-hearted belief in an ideal and the joy of fighting for it.

Probably that it too idealistic for present day materialism. But here is the "bloom-ing" truth. The idealists say, "Keep clean but give us victories," and the materialists say, "Give us victories but don't bother us to help win them." In our effort to satisfy everyone we evolved a system that is honest and above-board. We have proved that it is workable in that it satisfies clean-cut boys who really want an education and lack means of obtaining it. It won't get us the stars perhaps that underhand methods might bring us, but neither will it break down a boy's character by making him resort to lies and hypocrisy in order to cover up secret aid. Neither the idealists nor the materialists give this plan any great degree of support and it is like to die of inanition. The undergraduates have given so little patronage to the Self-Aid Association this year that receipts instead of increasing have greatly diminished and it looks as though this carefully thought out plan will fail from lack of undergraduate support. In the case of the Alumni Scholarships, we are also faced with failure. You can't pay scholarships without available funds and our funds are nearly exhausted. The Alumni Committee on Athletics was created to carry out this plan, but it was not their understanding that they were to individually finance it.

I have said all this at great length because it is time that we face the facts in our athletic situation and decide on our future policy. Let us get together, discuss and diagnose the case, and determine just what we want done. Having decided on a course of treatment, it will then be time enough to secure a nurse in the shape of a graduate manager to administer it. In short, let us decide where we are going and then go there.

A LETTER FROM OUR PRESIDENT

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Alumni of Lehigh University,

Gentlemen:

In my "Study of the Needs of Lehigh University," I have shown the educational and financial advantages resulting from an enrollment of 1500 students, as compared with one of 1000 students; and upon the recommendation of the Faculty, the Board of Trustees has fixed the maximum enrollment at this larger number, of which there will be 900 in Engineering, 300 in Arts and Science, and 300 in Business Administration. This year the enrollment in the University is approximately 1100, of which 700 are in Engineering, 200 in Arts and Science and 200 in Business Administration.

Some of our immediate financial difficulties would be overcome if next year's enrollment can be increased to 1300 students, thus adding approximately \$50,000 to our income from fees, without a corresponding increase in necessary expenditures. The University budget for the current year has an estimated deficit of \$41,535.92. This deficit may be somewhat reduced through small increases in revenue resulting from certain reinvestments of endowment securities and from returns on the investment of money already paid into the Greater Lehigh Fund. If, however, our enrollment is not increased, the income for the next fiscal year will be insufficient to maintain the budget now in effect without a deficit. It is evident, therefore, that next year the University will need to "mark time" in its development, unless there is a substantial increase in student enrollment.

Each alumnus can render a material service to the University at this time by influencing promising boys of his acquaintance to come to Lehigh. We can probably accommodate next fall only 200 students more than are now enrolled; but we hope that within two years the enrollment will reach the maximum of 1500. While thereafter the number of new students admitted will become fixed, it will be a great advantage to the University when the number of applications for admission greatly exceeds the limit which has been set. This condition will stabilize the financial administration of the University and it will enable the Faculty to devise some selective process for the admission of students which may still further improve the quality of the Lehigh product.

For these reasons I am appealing to you for assistance in increasing our enrollment. Your efforts to this end will be of advantage to the University, and, I believe, of even greater advantage to every boy you send to Lehigh.

Very cordially yours,

C. R. RICHARDS,
President.

ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

STEADY GROWTH DURING PAST MONTH—CORPORATION CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY—"PERSISTENT EFFORT" THE CAMPAIGN SLOGAN

For the first time since the beginning of the Campaign the full measure of the great task we have undertaken has dawned upon us during the past month. Instead of discouragement this realization has simply deepened the determination of the committees everywhere. We *hoped* to succeed when we started. Now we are fixed in our belief that success is sure provided we steadily prosecute our campaign. "Persistent Effort" over a long period of time will be necessary, but all thought of stopping until our goal has been reached has now vanished. The stubborn defenses necessary for us to beat down have seemingly whetted the appetite for battle of every man interested in this fight for Lehigh. "Dogged does it" is apparently the thought which sustains them all and yet it is not a grim doggedness but instead a rather lively one with a grin instead of a frown.

Checking Up the District Committees

The reason for this quiet faith and utter lack of discouragement became apparent to me during the past three or four weeks, during which time Dickerman, Buchanan and myself made a personal check on the situation in ten districts. We interviewed not only the district chairmen and members of their committees but personally canvassed about a hundred men who had not as yet subscribed. This gave us a cross section that illuminated the whole situation for us. *We did not find a man who was not sold on the Campaign and who did not want to give.* Nor did we find a chairman who had any idea of stopping until every possibility in district was exhausted.

What we did find, however, was many men who for various excellent reasons felt they were not in a position to give now and wished to clear up certain standing obligations before committing themselves to anything further. Some men had payments still to make on their Memorial pledges, others still owed money on deferred tuition or loans made to them while at the University. Very properly they wished to clear these up first. I might say that many have started to do this in the past several months and some have already wiped the slate clean. Other men were just starting in business or had just taken on a new job or been presented with a brand new baby. Let me tell you when a chap out of college for only three or four years acquires a wife, starts to buy a home and gets a son and heir all within a dozen months or so he is in no position to make pledges to his college. A great many men were tied up temporarily with obligations at the banks, incurred to cover business ventures, but were emphatic in their statements that their subscription would be forthcoming as soon as they were able to free themselves in this regard. A number even fixed the date on which their subscription would be forthcoming. From all of this we learned what the district chairmen had already learned, that we must have patience and in due course every Lehigh man will do his part.

Splendid Work By District Committees

Nothing gave us so much pleasure as to find everywhere that most of the men we saw had been personally canvassed and well canvassed too. The trouble was that the canvasser had not reported to his chairman or else the chairman had not reported to headquarters. The work done by the committees has been splendid and that is why we feel confident that they will continue to function well until their job is finished.

Of course the district chairmen have borne the brunt in this Campaign and

ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

STANDING OF DISTRICTS ON FEBRUARY 13, 1924

DISTRICTS	No. of Lehigh Subscrip- tions	No. of Outside Donors	Amount Lehigh Subscrip- tions	Amount Outside Subscrip- tions	Total Amount Subscribed	District Quota
Upper New England.....	30	.....	\$ 23,435	.....	\$ 23,435	\$ 50,000
Lower New England.....	30	1	18,085	\$ 500	18,585	50,000
Central New York.....	14	1	5,808	100	5,908	25,000
New York Metropolitan.....	342	13	382,841	22,265	405,106	574,000
Buffalo and Erie.....	76	8	26,580	6,450	33,030	50,000
Northern New York.....	29	.....	12,112	.....	12,112	30,000
Central New Jersey.....	39	9	11,965	2,850	14,815	41,000
Lehigh Home Club.....	220	.....	312,139	.....	362,748	476,000
Bethlehem Local .....	.....	273	.....	50,609		
Reading	27	.....	7,255	.....	7,255	40,000
Philadelphia and Delaware.....	269	11	157,760	4,675	162,435	393,000
Pittsburgh	312	12	404,336	62,250	466,636	*650,000
Central Pennsylvania	104	3	28,925	650	29,575	150,000
Northeastern Pennsylvania	76	27	27,955	6,868	34,823	141,000
Southern Anthracite	37	28	8,492	5,600	14,092	25,000
Maryland	67	.....	40,350	.....	40,350	134,000
Washington, D.C., and Virginia.....	56	1	13,765	25	13,790	80,000
Northern Michigan	7	.....	3,850	.....	3,850	10,000
Southern Michigan and Toledo.....	25	.....	10,030	.....	10,030	40,000
Northern Ohio	60	3	21,495	700	22,195	80,000
Chicago and Middle West.....	61	.....	28,755	.....	28,755	81,000
Missouri	3	.....	350	.....	350	.....
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	4	.....	850	.....	850	.....
North and South Carolina.....	9	.....	2,805	.....	2,805	.....
Tennessee	5	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	.....
Kentucky	8	.....	2,030	.....	2,030	.....
West Virginia	14	.....	6,635	.....	6,635	.....
Washington	4	.....	1,425	.....	1,425	.....
Oregon	3	.....	1,400	.....	1,400	.....
Southern California	3	.....	600	.....	600	.....
Northern California	3	.....	1,900	.....	1,900	.....
Utah	3	.....	800	.....	800	.....
Arizona	5	.....	226	.....	226	.....
Texas	9	.....	1,900	.....	1,900	.....
Wyoming	1	.....	200	.....	200	.....
Nebraska	3	.....	1,020	.....	1,020	.....
Kansas	1	.....	200	.....	200	.....
Minnesota	5	.....	1,200	.....	1,200	.....
Colorado	3	.....	110	.....	110	.....
Cuba	1	.....	100	.....	100	.....
European Countries	1	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Idaho	2	.....	75	.....	75	.....
Canada	1	.....	400	.....	400	.....
Arkansas	5	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Nevada	1	.....	500	.....	500	.....
Scattering	6	.....	391	.....	391	.....
TOTALS	1984	390	\$1,574,900	\$163,542	\$1,738,442	
Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations					500,000	
GRAND TOTAL					\$2,238,442	

* Pittsburgh's quota was originally \$315,000 but they generously agreed to attempt to raise more than double their quota.

the amount of work they have done, the money they have spent out of their own pockets, the time they have taken from their business is almost incredible even to me who knows the quality and splendid loyalty of these men. In each district they have had a few men who have matched them in their interest and efforts, but naturally, as is the case always, they have had some who laid down completely and a number who worked well at intervals but who needed to be constantly "jacked up." Generally speaking, however, the canvassers did a hard and thankless job most thoroughly.

There are a number of men still to be canvassed in each district and a somewhat smaller number to be re-canvassed. The parents of Lehigh students is another fruitful field that will yield well whenever it is properly cultivated. Finally, there is the outsider, the friend and business associate or acquaintance of the Lehigh alumnus. Here, except in a few districts, practically nothing has been done.

Corporation Gifts

Last, but not least, come the corporations. With or without entering into the contract, the form of which we published in the last BULLETIN, there are many industrial concerns we have a right to expect assistance from. Lehigh men have done so much for industry that to keep Lehigh functioning properly is merely far-sighted business on the part of those industrial concerns who must look to her for part of their future staff. To get this across is a stiff proposition, but right here is where "persistent effort" will tell. It is hard to wake up our own men to make this effort for it must be put forth by those among our alumni who have close acquaintance with the heads of the companies to be approached. When we get our influential men working on this proposition we should have considerable success. This is shown by the fact that the ones who have made approaches have been well received and several subscriptions of substantial amounts have already materialized.

Every Alumnus Every Year to Make Lehigh "Better and Better"

It has become increasingly evident that our Campaign is changing in character. Many men are making outright gifts with a promise to do something every year but without any pledge as to a definite amount. In fact the making of a pledge is what worries most men. Only a few have really pledged themselves for all they want to give and could really afford to give if everything prospers with them as they hope and expect. They make a minimum pledge with the expressed hope that they will be able to do more. Men who really cannot give this year expect to come through next year, and so on. All of this points to the need of a steady campaign year after year on the Yale plan, under which each alumnus gives something to his college each year, varying his gift with his circumstances. In order to reach our \$4,000,000 goal, we must steadily canvass those men who have not as yet pledged or whose pledge is smaller than their real capacity, because it is evident from what they say that Lehigh is to the fore in their thoughts and they are mindful of their obligation to her. In this way not only will our present objective be reached by the time our four years have elapsed, but a start will have been made to regularly support Lehigh in the future.

Many Alumni Writing Lehigh into Their Wills

One of the most encouraging things in this Campaign has been the discovering of dozens of men who have either made Lehigh the residuary legatee under their wills or at least put her down for a substantial bequest. While this does not help to meet our present problems, it makes bright the future and leads us to hope that in this way all of our hopes for the full fruition of Dr. Richards' plans will be realized. One thing has not yet been done which we hope to see started. That is for a man who expects to leave Lehigh money but

who cannot now spare the income on this money, to pay this amount at once into our treasury under an agreement by which he receives an income on it from the University of 5% during his lifetime. No safer investment could be found and it would obviate all the delay, expense and trouble involved in securing money left under a will. Think this over. There is a big kernel of meat in this nut.

Increase in Fund Since January 14

On page five you will find the tabulated results by districts to February 14. During the month 127 subscriptions, totalling \$45,590, have been received. We have not as yet tabulated results by classes, as we want to get the district situation cleared up in better shape first. Lists of subscribers will also be published later, but there again we are awaiting the receipt of many promised subscriptions so that these lists will not lack the presence of the names of men who are deeply and ardently interested in Lehigh, but who have not been able as yet to make their intended subscription.

Perhaps the hardest job will be the canvassing of our men who are not in any organized district and who cannot be seen personally. The State Chairmen and the Chairmen in Foreign Countries have done a lot of letter writing in an endeavor to present Lehigh's needs to these men, but the response so far has been meagre. It is mighty hard to close with a man except in a personal interview. He gets your letter, reads it, says "Sure, I must do my part," and then lays it aside to be considered in a more convenient season. The "Do it now" of the canvasser is missing and as a result the postponement is indefinite. There is one solution for a real Lehigh man: CANVASS YOURSELF! You know the story as well and care for Lehigh as much as any canvasser.

Don't let your name be missing on this Lehigh roll-call.

ECHOES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The First Corporation Contract

The Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation is the first concern to sign one of our corporation contracts. We have had previous gifts from corporations, but this is the initial one under the contract form published last month. Of course C. P. Coleman, '88, President of this Corporation and Chairman of the Metropolitan District, is responsible for this welcome gift. Here's a hint to the rest of us. Let's "turn up the ground in our own garden."

Russia Answers the Call

A great many men whose residence is outside the organized districts and who in consequence have not been personally canvassed have failed to respond to the literature and letters sent them. Now here is an example for them. A subscription from a '79 man away off in Siberia, who has heard Lehigh's call half-way around the world. I reckon no Lehigh man is farther away than he so this cuts the distance excuse from everybody's feet. Let me quote his letter to Fitzwilliam Sargent of his class to whom he sent the subscription.

Kemerovo, Siberia, Nov. 19, 1923.

Dear Sargent:

Your two letters, one of Sept. 20, and one of Oct. 17, have both reached me with but a short interval of time between

them. I am glad to learn that you are still busy, and hope that your activity may continue for many years yet. As for myself, I find no difficulty in doing a day's work yet.

I have long desired to make a substantial contribution to Lehigh, for I feel that I am a debtor to the institution, but although I have been tolerably busy, and have held what would generally be called good jobs, I have not accumulated much wealth. I have, however, derived a great deal of satisfaction from my work.

Rather than make no contribution, I am sending you _____ and this is in "Chervonetz" of the Russian State Bank. The par value of one Chervonetz is \$5.15. This currency is guaranteed by deposits of gold and stable foreign money, dollars and pounds sterling, in the State Bank. There are three corresponding banks in N. Y. City; the Guaranty Trust Co.'s Bank, the Public National Bank, and the Amalgamated Clothiers Bank. I think one of these banks will cash the chervonetz without any discount except the cost of exchange. Until the U. S. Government recognizes the Russian Republic it will be difficult to get money exchange between the two countries in the regular way.

Yours truly,

W. A. Warren, '79.

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW MEMBERS OF OUR STAFF

(By Our Cub Reporter, "Buck")

DEAN CHARLES M. McCONN

"Fine! I like it very much!"

Apparently the answer applied equally to all the questions the interviewer put to Dean McConn to break the ice—"How do you like Lehigh? Your job? The men you are associated with? etc."

"What pleases me especially here is the attitude of our faculty toward their work. There is none of the attitude that is prevalent in some of the larger institutions, namely, that research work and graduate students are all right, but what a nuisance these undergraduates are. Instead, we have a group of men who are putting all their energy and thought into the instruction and training, that is really their first job. It makes good students of the undergraduates.

"As for the undergraduate body, they are a pretty carefully selected group of men. I believe that they work a little harder, are more courteous and have more college spirit than in any large institution.

"My work this year has been principally on the reorganization of Lehigh's administrative machinery. I have installed a new system of registration and a new 'cut' system. As you know, the previous practice in the matter of absences from classes was in the hands of the various department heads, who kept all the records. Thus, if a boy missed all his classes one day, some of the cuts might be excused while others counted toward his exclusion from final examinations, according to the idiosyncrasies of the various department heads concerned. Now, all records are kept in this office and cuts excused by me. I probably make just as many mistakes in excusing absences as the department heads formerly did, but at least the mistakes are consistent, and every man gets the same consideration. I think the undergraduate body has taken kindly to this revision.

"In the matter of student conduct, I have attempted to accomplish two reforms: first, the curbing of drinking, particularly at house parties; second, excessive, unmerited and vulgar hazing. In the first, we have attained some measure of success, in that the undergraduates have co-operated heartily, with the result that the last house-party was 'dry' and a complete success. In the second, the results remain to be seen. I feel sure that this sort of all-year hazing will be stopped when the undergraduates realize that excesses in hazing defeat the real purpose of the discipline.

"Of course, a great deal of my time is given to interviews with undergraduates, who need help in scholastic, financial and, sometimes, moral matters. Often it is possible to straighten out these troubles for the men. Sometimes I can only offer advice. But I believe the undergraduates

are glad to have someone whose business it is to hear their troubles and do the best he can to assist them.

"My plans? Perhaps it would be as well to say nothing of them until the time comes to act. One thing, however, will occupy my attention in the spring and summer. That is an effort to increase the enrollment, particularly in the colleges of arts and science and business administration, up to a point where the number of students is equivalent to the existing facilities. It would be possible to instruct 300 men in each of these two colleges without any addition in fixed charges—a very obvious economy."

DR. BRADLEY STOUGHTON

It's no cinch to interview the new head of the department of metallurgy, because he is seldom in one place long enough to carry on a conversation. It's a case of catching him on his way from a faculty meeting, to a lecture, or between a conference with some of his students and a flying trip to New York on A. S. M. E. business. This time I managed to intercept him for a few minutes at 6 p.m. as he was coming out of a faculty committee meeting and his first words disclosed the inspiration of his tireless activity.

"The keynote of my message to the alumni should be this: Here at Lehigh, we have an opportunity that is open to no other institution—the chance to develop the greatest department of metallurgy in the world! It was this conviction that brought me to Lehigh and in the time that I have been here, the conviction has been strengthened. Lehigh's department of metallurgy could be, should be and I hope, will be, the leading institution of its kind in the world.

"There are three things necessary for the attainment of this goal: A strategic location, the highest type of teachers and the physical equipment.

The first, we have. Lehigh is ideally located for a metallurgical college. First, of course, we have the Bethlehem Steel Works right beside us, offering almost unlimited cooperation. Then we have close at hand important operations in zinc, gold and silver, copper and lead. There is opportunity for close cooperation with plants engaged in the metallurgy of all the important metals, opportunity for research and practical instruction. I hope to see our metallurgists spending, not a few days each year in the nearby plants, but several days each week, during certain parts of their training.

"The faculty, we can get, of course. It is easy enough to build up the right kind of a staff when the opportunity is pointed out and the funds are available. And the

FOUR NEW FACES ON LEHIGH'S STAFF



Dean Charles M. McConn
Dr. Neil Carothers

Dr. Bradley Stoughton
Dr. Raymond C. Bull

last requisite, the physical equipment, will come. In the field of metallurgy there are such wonderful opportunities for scientific work of enormous commercial value that once the potentialities of the institution are properly emphasized, the equipment will be forthcoming.

"As I see it, the success of our efforts to achieve this ideal depends upon the readiness with which our alumni recognize the opportunity and lend their cooperation.

"I believe that it is important for the professors to maintain at least a few associations with industry—not, of course, to the extent that those connections encroach upon his University time. This contact with industry not only serves to keep the department abreast of commercial developments, but it gives the professor a more desirable standing with his students. The 'sales resistance' offered by the student to his instructor is materially reduced when the former knows that the information that is offered him comes not alone from the text book, but from the plants and mills.

"Lehigh must keep a step in front of the metallurgical procession."

DR. NEIL CAROTHERS

"Would you be satisfied with excerpts from the flamboyant accounts of my advent which appeared in the local papers?" Dr. Carothers asked the question in reply to my request for material for this sketch. Flamboyant! I wrote those articles for the local papers and thought they were pretty good until I looked up that word in the dictionary. I explained that I wanted a few of his ideas about Lehigh, his job and other things that interest him.

"Well, in the first place," he remarked, in a brisk business-like voice, pleasantly tempered by a Southern slur, "I was surprised to find at Lehigh, a college of business administration and a college of arts and science of the caliber we have here. I shared a general impression that Lehigh is a first-class engineering college and there I stopped. In the few weeks that I have been here, I have found that Lehigh has a course in business administration that is very well organized, its curriculum excellently planned and administered by a faculty of young men with progressive and intelligent ideas on education. In fact, as far as I have observed, the qualities seem to be generally characteristic of the whole faculty. I really believe that our course in business administration compares favorably with that of Princeton—which is quite a compliment, coming as it does from a Princeton man.

"You notice that I am saying 'our' course and 'our' University. I have become a Lehigh man with an ease that has surprised me. Although an alumnus of three other colleges—Arkansas, Princeton and Oxford—I already feel like a 100% Lehigh man. And speaking of 'rooting' for Lehigh, do

you know that we have most of the football men in the business course? They sure are a strapping crowd of boys. There goes one of them now. Just look at that build! He's no bigger than I am, but solid and powerful as a bull. He's going to be one of the greatest guards Lehigh ever had!"

There was a knock at the door, and an undergraduate came in to ask about being excused from cuts in an afternoon lecture in economics. It seemed that he had found it necessary to take a job at the steel works on the night shift—3 to 11—and couldn't attend that particular class.

"You borrow the lecture notes from someone who takes good ones," advised Dr. Carothers, "and don't worry about the cuts. Come in to me any time and I'll help you in any way I can to get what you miss. I know just what you're up against, because I had a little hard luck while I was in school, too. I waited on table in the daytime and tended a furnace at night. It's tough at the time, but it won't last forever."

"To revert to my department," he continued, as the door closed again, "I find the instructors carrying too heavy a burden of teaching, but each of them is plugging away without a murmur. Our library facilities are inadequate, particularly in the subjects of economics and business. But we have a good collection of books to build on and a splendid library building.

"I do not feel that we have quite as many students in the college of business administration as the plant and facilities could efficiently accommodate, although the two colleges, arts and science and business administration, together can claim one-third of the whole University enrollment. There is room to grow,—but I can't talk much about that, although I have lots of ideas on the subject. You know, my appointment covers only the balance of this year, so my ideas for the future may mean nothing to Lehigh. But it's going to be a mighty pleasant year for me, at least."

DR. RAYMOND C. BULL

"Come right in! Have a cigarette! What can I do for you?"

From the way he says it, you know pretty well that he'd greet Cal Coolidge and the greenest Freshman just the same way.

"Well," he began, when he found that he was destined for some publicity, "I guess all your alumni, young and old, would be surprised to see Saucon Hall since it's been fixed up as a dispensary. They tell me that this office used to be the place where the course societies had their 'feeds.' We simply divided the old room into five smaller rooms: the waiting room, an office for our records, an office for me, and the main dispensary room, which, as I'll show you, is equipped with everything necessary

for physical examinations and first aid treatment, and a laboratory.

"Take a look at these files. Suppose we want to look up the physical record of John Jones. Here's Jones' card, showing that when he matriculated he was in certain physical condition. Then you see, last month Jones came in for treatment for a touch of bronchitis and we sent him home to bed and put his case in care of Dr. Blank. He was all right again on the 26th, you see, and went to class the next day. And we have the same kind of a record for every other man in college."

As he talked, I could see a trained nurse in the next room, busily testing eyes and examining teeth.

"Part of my job is to decide whether or not a man is sick enough to be excused from classes. My experience in the Army serves me in good stead there. If a man really ought to stay away from classes on account of his health, I am the first to urge him to do so, but I'm not signing excuses for cuts for anybody that drops in to ask me to.

"The laboratory here, while not fully equipped just yet, serves for simple analyses and examinations.

"Much of my attention has been devoted to a survey of the sanitary conditions at Lehigh. For instance, the Commons was in pretty poor condition when I came here, from the sanitary standpoint. This has been corrected. I keep an eye on the Commons right along, for unsanitary conditions in a restaurant kitchen is naturally a menace to health. I also expect to look into the conditions in the various boarding and rooming houses from time to time.

"Oh, yes, I keep in pretty close touch with the boys on the athletic teams, and see that their injuries are properly attended to."

I started to ask Dr. Bull how the undergraduates have taken to the new health service, when I noticed a dozen boys in the ante room, waiting to see the doctor. The question was answered.

MORE ECHOES OF THE CAMPAIGN

New Jersey Zinc Company Fellowship

The Board of Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company has just sent a check for \$15,000 to Lehigh University to found The New Jersey Zinc Company Research Fellowship in Science and Technology. The income from this fund will be paid to the holder of the Fellowship, who must be a graduate student at Lehigh University in some division of science or engineering. The conditions attached to the award of this Fellowship have not yet been formulated but they will be announced at the earliest possible date.

This is the first Fellowship of its kind to be established at Lehigh University and it is a significant contribution to the general plans for a "Greater Lehigh" which include the development of an Institute of Research for the encouragement of scientific research and for the advanced training of men in the methods of research.

(Note.—In securing this generous gift it is easy to note the fine Italian hand of Frank Sinn, '04.)

City Answers Unto City

Even when a city contains only one Lehigh man he can still help in the canvassing. Here's a case where two Lehigh men, in different cities, canvassed each other. I know them both and they are sure the best ever. Dear old red headed "Tommy" Roderick, halfback on the first Lehigh team I ever played on, and some halfback, believe me.

Moline, Ill., February 5, 1924.

Dear Okey:

The Lehigh Club of the Tri-Cities, consisting of Wm. Butterworth, '89, Wallace Treichler, '97, and myself, have been in

communication by letter and by word of mouth and have decided what we can do on this Greater Lehigh Fund. Wallace and I agreed to write you today and enclosed is my pledge. It is not as definite or as satisfactory as it might be but as soon as things shape up right I will clean it up. Should have attended to this sooner but many things interfered.

I see by your last BULLETIN that "Skinny" Walker, '92, has settled in Des Moines. I sure would like to see him again. I can still remember him when I was playing on the Scrub and he was end on the Varsity. "Gee," that's 33 years ago next fall! It isn't really that long, it's only the calendar that says so. "Them was the good old days."

I hope you will overlook my tardy reply to your requests but "there is a reason."

I am getting ready to cheer when we trim Lafayette next fall.

With kindest regards I am as ever.

Tommy Roderick, '94.

Wallace Treichler
Civil Engineer
Rock Island, Illinois

February 5, 1924.

Dear Okey:

Enclosed find draft for \$200.00, partial payment on a \$500.00 subscription to L. U. Balance will follow in a short time.

Hope this beats the arrival of "Tommy" Roderick's first payment, for we have both been waiting to see how long we could hold out without a special wire.

He told me today that he is writing you tonight.

With best regards to you,

I am, sincerely,

Wallace Treichler, '97.

Should Technical Education be Ameliorated?

*By William S. Franklin, Professor of Physics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

(Formerly Professor of Physics, Lehigh University)

Re-printed from the "Tech Engineering News"

I am sure that my article on "Amelioration" will only serve to strengthen a mistaken idea in the minds of some of your readers. Any one who likes to believe that the study of science is unredeemably dry and exacting will be encouraged in the belief; but every good sport will read between the lines.

The greatest fault in a person of serious purpose is to take himself too seriously; to think to himself of himself, "How virtuous am I; who do things with no fun in them." But nothing worth while is ever done except for fun! Be a good sport!

W. S. F.

INHERITANCE of wealth and of position-in-life has developed in us all an abhorrence for every kind of ordeal or test of young men, and this abhorrence permeates every college in the land. It were better for us to go back to the terrible ordeals of the Wild Indian. "What, my son swing on rawhide thongs sewed through the muscles of his breast and back?" asks our smug place-worshipper. Yes, you mere pretense of an aristocrat, yours! You had thought to place him unprepared and untried, had you? and the wonder of it is that you can so place him, but his grand-children, never.

Most of my life has been spent as a teacher in the technical school, and teaching is great fun in spite of, or, I should say, in all honesty, partly because of delinquent students and their softened fathers and tearful mothers. From their point of view technical education certainly should be ameliorated. How often I have faced a real condition with a young man only to have him and his fond parents assume that a favor on my part would alter or even greatly mitigate the stern facts of the case! A sense of humor, alone, is sufficient to fortify a teacher in such a position; but, alas, much more than a sense of humor is needed to keep a teacher sane

in face of the widespread abhorrence among civilized men for every kind of ordeal or test or trial of young men. No one would wish to go back to the practice of savages in dealing with young men, but the point of view of the softies is hopeless.

There is, of course, a very real constraint in the technical schools, and the unmistakable distress which grows out of this constraint is by no means confined to our less determined students and their over-indulgent parents.

The worst thing about it, as I know too well, is that it fosters an illusion of laborious study. I have known many students to fail because they could not, in their opinion, be expected to carry on in so strenuous an undertaking, and yet I have never known an engineering student, one not earning his own living, whose work was half as hard in fact as in his imagination or one-tenth as hard as the sympathetic members of his family thought it to be.

A very small part of the distress among engineering students comes from the fact that a few of them are not at all adapted to mathematical studies. More than fifty per cent. of those who enter our engineering schools drop out before graduation, and if this high mortality were due to essential non-adaptability, it would be a serious thing; but in the great majority of cases it is unqualified perversity, not mental deficiency, that is the cause of the mortality. But one should not use the word mortality in this connection, for many young men have been killed by being kept in college and no young man has ever yet been killed by being kicked out. Nor should one speak of unqualified perversity, for it is the God-given privilege of young men to go their own way. No, we should not speak of perversity but merely of unwillingness to study and think. Even so, it is life itself that must draw up the indictment; not one who knows the pains of those who really learn and the grief of those who are wise!

A great deal of distress among engineering students comes from the curtailment

of normal instinctive activities which is inevitable when the energies of young men are largely devoted to serious study. Always, we must expect to find an undercurrent of melancholy among husky young men who cannot hunt and fish and play, and make love all of the time. What a wonderful field in which to make use of literature and poetry! For the fine arts, and especially literature and poetry, are useful because they alone can keep us moderns from reverting to outright savagery.

"Ernst ist das Leben, heiter ist die Kunst."

The older form of this saying is that life is short, short and somewhat empty; whereas art is long; but Goethe would have us understand that life is only serious and trying, whereas art is a flowing river of comfort and good cheer.

If I were a teacher of English in a technical school, I would expend most of my energies in a fine-arts emphasis on literature. However, technical education needs such amelioration no more than college education, for to deaden imaginative appreciation by over-much routine work is no worse than to let it be killed by sheer laziness. I would try to stimulate resourcefulness in recreation among my students. It is a popular belief that resourcefulness in recreation among college students is far above the dismal American averages, but it is not so. Our college students do, of course, have their rooting; and I look to see the college graduate of the future meet every crisis in life as he learns to meet the crisis on the gridiron—by jumping up and down and yelling.

Consider the wonderful capacity of the Wild Indian for long continued and strenuous effort in hunting, fishing, and raiding. Surely the Indian is not as lazy as he appears to be in his Agency Home on a Reservation! And every one knows that our young men are not stupid, although it is as difficult to persuade young men to study as it is to persuade Agency Indians to plow, and for exactly the same reason. Studying, and especially the studying of science, is as new to us as plowing is to Indians. The great grandfathers of most of our college students could not even read or write, and it is absurd to expect college boys to study because they like to study or because they have an instinctive appreciation of the necessity of studying. No, carrying-on in college must depend mainly on the will-to-study based on a conviction of its necessity, and this conviction must come from the friendly counsel of older men and be reinforced by a sus-

tained demand on the part of the college.

But, many people ask, is study, especially the study of science, a necessity? Certainly not, if there is any alternative; and, of course, there is an alternative. Imagine a never-to-be-escaped human need of a twenty-foot arm. What age-long development and what infinite pains! It is easier to build a steam shovel. This no one will deny, and it means that mankind is now bent decidedly, for better or for worse, toward what has been called *social inheritance* as opposed to *organic inheritance*; but social inheritance has its pains, too, as many know who burn the midnight oil.

"Woe to those who are young!"

It is a common belief that youth means only carefree joy, but this blissful state is for childhood only. The divine quality of youth is not freedom from care but enthusiasm, and as enthusiasm has in the past led young men to the terrible sacrifices of war, so enthusiasm alone can lead men to accept the increasing burdens of preparation and training which the new kind of war, called civilization, demands. Woe to those who are young!

How shocking to substitute a materialistic love of steam shovels for a tender-minded love of science for its own sake, and to make study appear as a dire necessity rather than a pure delight! But study is a distressing thing to most young men. Let us face the facts for nothing but facts can help us in our dealings with young men. You can fool all of the people part of the time and part of the people all of the time, so it is said; but our young men, they never can be fooled at all.

But, many people ask, is an exacting constraint really necessary in the teaching of science? It certainly is; constraint and not a little coercion. It would be a great boon to education if some clear understanding of this fact could be given to all men. Everyone feels the constraint which is placed on the lives of men by the physical necessities of the world in which we live, and although in one way this constraint is relieved by the advancement of the sciences, in another way it grows ever more and more exacting. It is indeed easier to cross the Atlantic Ocean now than it was in Lief Ericsson's time; but consider the discipline of the ship, and above all consider the rules of machine design! Even the hardy Norsemen never knew anything as uncompromisingly exacting as these.

Every person with whom I have ever talked, old or young, theorist or practitioner, student-in-general or specialist in whatever line, has exhibited more or less dis-

tinctly an attitude of impatience towards the exactions of this or that phase of the precise modes of thought of the mathematical sciences.

"There, alas, the spirit is constrained, and laced in Spanish corslets."

It is no wonder that easy-going believers in liberal education have always looked with horror on the sciences, very much as softened men and women look upon work. Liberalism means freedom and "liberalism in education is the freedom of development in each individual of that character and personality which is his true nature." This I accept in a spirit of optimism, believing men's true natures to be good; but there is a phase of education which has but little to do directly with character and personality, and I call attention to this conception of liberalism in education in order that I may turn sharply away from it as an incomplete conception which to a great extent excludes the sciences. There is a condition in education which is the antithesis of freedom; for the teaching of the sciences is a mode of constraint, a constructive discipline without which no freedom is possible in our dealings with physical conditions and things. The study of elementary science is a reorganization of the workaday mind of a young man, as complete as the pupation of an insect, and an exacting constraint is the essential condition of this reorganization.

There is a kind of salamander, the axolotl, which lives a tadpole-like youth and never changes to the adult form unless a stress of dry weather annihilates his watery world. Ordinarily he lives always and reproduces his kind as a tadpole, and a very funny-looking tadpole he is, with his lungs hanging as feathery tassels from the sides of his head; when the aquatic home of the axolotl dries up, however, he quickly develops a pair of internal lungs, lops off his tassels and embarks on a new mode of life on land.

Something not wholly unlike the change that overturns the world of the axolotl seems lately to have come upon the world of men, for our modern age of science and organized industry is like a stupendous drought in its effect on the fine arts and on all the fine old ways of life. Millions of men do indeed continue to live as tadpoles, not very contentedly, it is true, and those who develop beyond the tadpole stage do so because they meet the great stress of dryness with a quick and responsive inward growth. The study of science is to a very great extent an "inward growth" or what we may call "making up one's mind" in the sense of putting one's mind in order. It is the setting up of exact definitions, the

formulation of precise ideas, and the building up of elaborate points of view. Nothing is so essential in the acquirement of scientific knowledge as the possession of precise ideas because nothing else so effectually opens the mind for the perception of the simplest evidences of a subject.

The necessity of precise ideas! Herein lies the impossibility of compromise and the necessity of constraint. One must think so and so, there is no other way. And yet there is always a conflict in the mind even of the most willing student because of the narrowing influence which precise ideas exercise over our vivid and primitively adequate sense of physical things. This conflict is perennial, and it is by no means a one-sided conflict between mere crudity and refinement, because refinement ignores many things. Precise ideas not only help to form our sense of the world in which we live, but they inhibit sense as well, and their complete and unchallenged rule would indeed be a stress of dryness.

"All theory, my friend, is somber, gray;

And only the tree of life is green."

An extremely remarkable thing in science is that highly complex and penetrating interpretations are forced upon the most unthinkably meager data which we obtain directly through our senses. An astronomer, for example, *looks at a speck of light* as it crosses the field of his telescope and he *listens to the beats of a clock*, noting the time of day when the speck of light crosses the center of the field. He then *looks at a set of finely engraved lines* on a divided circle, noting the angular distance of the speck of light above the horizon. All this he does three times in succession. Then, proceeding to interpret his data, he calculates when the speck of light (a comet) will be nearest the sun, how far it will then be from the sun, how fast it will be moving, and when it will return, perhaps a hundred years hence. This kind of forced interpretation is very common in physics and chemistry, and in most cases the actual sense data are so extremely meager that to the layman they seem to be absurdly inadequate.

Another equally remarkable thing in the physical science is that we have learned to exercise over physical things a kind of rational control which greatly transcends the cunning of the most skillful hand.

Francis Bacon long ago listed in his quaint way the things which seemed to him most needful for the advancement of human knowledge or power, and, among other things, he mentioned "A New Engine or a help to the mind corresponding to tools for the hand;" and the most im-

portant aspect of the modern mathematical sciences is the aspect in which they constitute a realization of Bacon's idea. These sciences do certainly constitute a New Engine which helps the mind as a tool helps the hand, and it is this Engine which makes possible all forced interpretation and all rational control.

This New Engine is in part a *mechanical structure*. Consider, for example, the carefully planned arrangement of apparatus which is set up and used in any experimental study in the laboratory or in making any kind of engineering test. Experimental data which are in themselves as meager as the astronomer's data take on meaning and bear a complex interpretation very largely because of this arrangement of apparatus. Or consider the carefully planned series of operations of solution, reaction, filtering, drying, and weighing such as is always carried out in chemical studies and tests. The experimental data of the chemist are as meager as the astronomer's data and they take on meaning and bear a complex interpretation very largely because of the carefully planned operations, and, of course, a carefully planned group of operations is essentially a mechanical structure.

The New Engine is also in part a *logical structure*, that is to say, a closely reasoned body of mathematical and conceptual theory.

These two structures do indeed constitute a new engine, and the teaching of the physical sciences is the building of this engine: (a) By developing the logical structure of the sciences in the mind of the young man, (b) by training in the use of instruments and in the performance of ordered operations, and (c) by exercises in the application of these things to the phenomena of physics and chemistry at every step and all the time with every possible variation.

That certainly is an exacting program, and the only alternative is to place the student under the instruction of Jules Verne where nothing is to be done. There the student need not be troubled by exactions, but he can follow his teacher pleasantly on a care-free trip to the moon, or with easy improvidence embark on a voyage of twenty thousand leagues under the sea!

"Superiority to fate
Is difficult to learn,
'Tis not conferred by any,
But possible to earn
A pittance at a time,
Until, to her surprise,
The soul, with strict economy,
Subsists till paradise."

The most distressing idolatry the world has ever known is the modern, popular science-worship which pays no tithes and takes no pains. It is our Great Religion. Its catechism is science teaching which abhors exactions; its litany is the semi-serious wail of regret of our easier college graduates that a silver-spoon smartness was not transmitted by a pleasant college course into what they conceive the talents of its priesthood to be; and its creed is the belief of every would-be parasite who thinks exaltingly that science is the building of steamships to carry him where he has no need to go, of railways to bring him things he could better do without, and of airplanes to carry quickly his letters which would not lose in meaning if their time in transit were to take a thousand years. Most people think of science in terms of results, chiefly, indeed, of results which facilitate joy-riding of all kinds, including easy orgies of near thinking. And these are the Beatitudes! Blessed is the joy-rider, for he shall not run amuck! Blessed is the nation of joy-riders, for it will stand—until the next great war. In view of such bliss it is, of course, absurd to count humanistic things such as literature and art as safeguards against reversion to savagery.

No! Science is Finding Out and Learning How. Its greatest gift to those of us who live inside of its frontiers is an understanding of the things which surround us and of the things we have to do; and its price is pains.

Science is finding out and learning how, but its results have fascinated the crowd, who, neither paying nor achieving, adopt a scale of material values for everything in life with a consequent neglect of human quality and a denial of human value in everything. We have a wisdom of easy plausibilities, a religion of mechanical beatitudes, a theology of universal indulgencies, a jurisprudence which will hang no rogues. All of which means that we cannot discern worth or unworth in anything, and least of all in men; whereas nature and heaven command us, at our peril, to distinguish worth from unworth in everything and most of all in men. Our real problem now, as always, is "Who is best man?" and the fates forgive much—forgive the wildest, fiercest, and cruelest experiments, if fairly made in the settling of that question. Theft and blood guiltiness are not pleasing to the gods, and yet the favoring powers of the material and spiritual worlds will confirm to you your stolen goods and the noblest of voices will applaud the lifting of your spear if only your robbing and slaying have been done

in fair arbitration of the question, "Who is best man?" But if we refuse such inquiry we come at last to face the same question wrong side upwards, and our robbing and slaying must then be done to find out "Who is worst man?" which, on our wide order

of inverted merit, is a difficult question, and its decision is a Denial:

"Ich bin der Geist der stets verneint, und das mit Recht, Denn alles was entsteht ist werth das es zu Grunde geht."—*Mephistopheles*.

NO RACING NEWS

With the exception of Parke Hutchinson, '04, every jockey has apparently made himself a warm straw bed in the rear of a stall and laid down for a long snooze. Wake up, boys! There is no legislation prohibiting winter racing!

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI CLUBS

NEW YORK LEHIGH CLUB

Mid-winter Dinner, January 21, 1924

New York certainly pulled a unique and interesting program at their January dinner at the Machinery Club. They headlined it, "Get Acquainted with Lehigh Night," and had for their speakers Dr. Charles R. Richards, President of the University; Professor Philip Palmer, Head of the College of Arts; Professor Bradley Stoughton, Head of the Department of Metallurgy, and Charles M. McConn, Dean of the University. These men were invited to tell the assembled diners all about the University and what is happening in class room, on campus, and in the offices of the administration. They dovetailed their speeches together in a way that gave the alumni present an accurate picture of Lehigh as it is today.

In addition to these speakers the Club, under the direction of its newly-elected president, Morton Sultzter, '12, put on a clever program of entertainment. The singing was bum, as there was no one to lead it, and Sultzter impressed Okey into service in spite of that victim's honest assertion that he didn't know one note from another. But the cheering, under the leadership of L. Bevan, '21, and "Hank" Boynton, '21, was the best I have ever heard at an alumni dinner. The feature of the evening, however, was the fake radio program, which was a peach. Under the direction of Professor "Hocus-Pocus," a weirdly constructed radio set, with a skinned umbrella for an aerial, was manipulated in a way that produced roars of laughter. But to the surprise of the crowd the "Professor" finally produced speeches, music, whistles, shrieks and the much abused "static" from his super-foolish machine. The speeches (especially the one from station L-A-U-G-H, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., by the graduate manager) were all clever and kept the audience convulsed. Later on in the evening a reel of pictures giving events on Alumni Day last spring were shown. Mizel, '18, was the skillful operator.

To reproduce the speeches of the evening is impossible, as they were all given without notes, and this reporter lacks ability to take short-hand notes. President Richards gave a very clear picture of the University as he found it, with its organization, finances, etc. He told of the reorganization of the Board of Trustees, of the business administration of the University, and of the finances. He told of the changes in staff and the new departures, such as the Dean's office and the Department of Health. He gave complete and up-to-date figures of the Endowment Campaign. Perhaps his most illuminating utterance was his statement covering the fact that this year's budget carries an estimated deficit of \$43,000, or the income of more than \$800,000, while the new endowment received in cash to date is only about half that amount, so that not much progress can be made until we get enough new income to more than balance our present budget. It was encouraging to hear, however, that even under this year's budget the salary average was slightly increased for every class of the teaching staff from Professors to Instructors.

Professor Palmer told of the Arts College and its accomplishment. He showed that this college, though small, was making an enviable reputation, especially in its pre-medical and pre-law courses. He stated that its weakest course was English, which department was sadly undermanned and needed at least ten instructors instead of the five it now had. He admitted that the college lacked the ability that some of the small New England colleges seem to possess of taking a clodhopper and in four years turning him out with the ear-marks of a polished gentleman, but he claimed that when it came to getting information into the student's head they would not take a back seat in any company of colleges.

Professor Stoughton, when he rose, took a sly dig at Professor Palmer, saying that in spite of the ability of the small New England college that they failed to always produce in their communities a very adequate knowledge of English, as witness the

CLASS GUARANTEE PLAN STANDING OF CLASSES, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

SCALE					Members with Addresses	Paid 1923-24 Dues	Paid 1923-24 Bulletin Subscription	Percentage to Feb. 10, 1924
0	25%	50%	75%	100%				
1869					1	0	0	0
1870					3	1	1	33
1871					2	2	2	100
1872					2	0	0	0
1873					3	2	2	67
1874					4	3	3	75
1875					7	3	3	43
1876					10	5	5	50
1877					10	4	4	40
1878					10	8	8	80
1879					5	4	4	80
1880					8	3	3	37
1881					5	3	2	54
1882					6	4	4	67
1883					27	19	18	70
1884					18	11	11	61
1885					23	10	11	45
1886					34	19	17	54
1887					45	27	25	59
1888					60	38	37	63
1889					55	36	35	67
1890					64	37	34	57
1891					47	40	39	84
1892					44	27	24	60
1893					76	40	37	52
1894					66	50	49	75
1895					107	71	68	65
1896					101	51	47	49
1897					75	41	39	54
1898					90	36	34	39
1899					45	23	22	50
1900					64	27	25	41
1901					62	35	31	54
1902					47	18	17	38
1903					93	52	51	56
1904					99	65	63	66
1905					116	57	55	49
1906					115	60	59	52
1907					121	64	63	53
1908					142	59	58	41
1909					131	65	65	50
1910					149	67	66	45
1911					124	50	50	40
1912					129	46	46	36
1913					139	59	58	42
1914					126	77	77	61
1915					126	56	57	45
1916					136	65	64	47
1917					171	75	75	44
1918					135	65	65	48
1919					157	82	81	52
1920					182	85	85	47
1921					163	86	84	52
1922					219	99	97	44
1923					305	159	158	52
					4303	2191	2140	50

effusion of the Board of Selectmen in a New England college town, who, after wrestling all evening with the composition of an ordinance covering a new dog-tax, produced the following, "All male dogs in this town shall be taxed \$2.00; vice versa, \$6.00." Professor Stoughton told of the many things that pleased him at Lehigh and stated that he felt its location was absolutely the best in the world for an outstanding school of metallurgy. He paid a tribute to the boys he has under him, to the cooperation of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and to Lehigh's far-famed "Met." problems.

Dean McConn was the last speaker and he prefaced his remarks by saying that after being associated with five universities and having made in the course of his work a careful survey of fifty others, he could truthfully say that he had found at Lehigh the finest undergraduate body he had ever come into contact with. "And," continued the Dean, "this is no soft soap for the Alumni, but God's honest truth." He told of his many problems and of his desire to help the boys in their many difficulties, scholastic and otherwise. He spoke at some length of the hazing, the dormitories and his effort to stamp it out. The Dean gave three reasons why he felt it should be eliminated: "First, there is some danger. Most colleges wait until there is a fatality and then everybody rises up and puts an end to it. Why wait until some Lehigh man is killed before taking action? Secondly, some of this hazing is of such a coarse and vulgar character that no Lehigh man would want such actions associated with the name of his college. Third, whatever effect it may have on the Freshman, it is training those who administer it in cowardly bullying, and that is scarcely the type of education that Lehigh with her proud traditions stands for, and furthermore if it be claimed that it is done for disciplinary purposes it is training the upper class men to govern by irregular, often unfair and violent methods. This is foreign to all American spirit of government, being anarchistic and bolshevik. Surely you do not want Lehigh, with her proud heritage of Americanism and patriotic loyalty in war and peace, to train her undergraduates in such methods of government."

Now I'll admit that when the Dean reads that he probably won't recognize it at all, but it is half-past two o'clock in the morning of the night of said dinner and right or wrong, it's all I can remember. I'm going to bed. Good night.

PHILADELPHIA LEHIGH CLUB

Annual Meeting, February 1, 1924

Almost a hundred members of the Philadelphia Lehigh Club assembled in the South Arbor at the Bellevue-Stratford for the Annual Meeting. First there was an excellent dinner, interspersed with some rousing Lehigh choruses, led by Carl A. Baer, '08, assisted at the piano by L. A.

Fritchman, '18. "Bernie" forgot the Lehigh song-book so Fritchman had to teach the orchestra the airs of the Lehigh songs.

Before starting with the speeches the toastmaster, President J. Watts Mercur, Jr., '13, called on the chairman of the Nominating Committee, N. E. Funk, '05, for a report. The following slate was unanimously elected:

President: J. Watts Mercur, Jr., '13.

First Vice-President: S. P. Felix, '02.

Second Vice-President: C. F. Lincoln, '11.

Secretary-Treasurer: Moriz Bernstein, '96.

Trustees: R. H. Morris, '89, and H. A. White, '95.

District Chairman Richard H. Morris, '89, made a short report on the Endowment Campaign and told of the new committee to be formed under the chairmanship of H. A. White, '95, to canvass for outside gifts.

The toastmaster then presented Lehigh's president, Dr. Charles R. Richards, who spoke on "Lehigh Today and Tomorrow." Dr. Richards gave some interesting facts about Lehigh's charter and her early history. He told of the recent reorganization of the Board of Trustees, calling attention to the fact that the alumni now have 12 members out of a total of 17 and that every committee is headed by an alumnus. "There was an old joke," said the Doctor, "which ran something like this, 'Lehigh University, founded by Asa Packer, founded by the Board of Trustees.' Bear in mind that if the University does ever founder, the alumni must bear the responsibility, for they now control the Board of Trustees."

The Doctor spoke of the Endowment Campaign, saying that the securing of pledges aggregating \$2,200,000 was an event of great significance. "The alumni," said he, "are no longer customers, but are now stockholders of Lehigh." He said that the income from the funds which would become available for investment this year would probably only allow us to "take up the slack," or, in other words, make good the deficit for the present year and enable us to balance our budget. "But," continued the Doctor, "some things are so badly needed that I am trying desperately to secure \$15,000 to \$20,000 to take care of them." He told of the changes and improvements already put in effect and gave some idea of what he hoped to do when funds are available. It was quite evident the Doctor meant to make every dollar he could lay his hands on work overtime.

The next speaker was James W. Roberts, General Superintendent of Transportation, Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Roberts, who is a graduate of the University of Indiana, started with a very graceful compliment: "It is a great pleasure to me to talk tonight to the sons of an Alma Mater which has given so many successful railroad men to this country." He told us that cheaper railroad transportation could not come through legislation or through government

ownership, but only through increased efficiency in operation. As labor is a large part of the cost, this meant really increased efficiency in handling labor. He told of the many problems of transportation and gave us a picture of the tremendous increase in business handled during the year of 1923. His speech was not technical but was one of extreme interest to the technical men who largely composed his audience.

Samuel D. Warriner, '90, President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. and spokesman for the hard coal operators, gave a most interesting talk on the anthracite business. He told of its early history when Josiah White first developed transportation from the mines at Summit Hill, nine miles from Mauch Chunk, to Philadelphia. It took him five years to raise \$125,000 for this venture. The first coal was landed in Philadelphia in 1820. In 1823 he brought down 500 tons "and glutted the market." Two years later 9000 tons was "just enough to go around." Now 70,000,000 tons are produced yearly and shipped to 30,000 towns and cities.

"Out of this development," said Warriner, "came Lehigh University. Asa Packer derived his wealth from coal and coal handling railroads. He believed that these and kindred industries needed and demanded the founding of a great technical university in the Lehigh Valley. That he was right is shown by the great number of Lehigh's graduates who have helped solve many of the complex problems of the coal industry and without whom this great enterprise would have been severely handicapped." He spoke of the need of an Institute of Research such as Dr. Richards hopes to create at Lehigh and of the great benefit the anthracite industry would derive from such research.

The hour was late but one more speaker was heard. "Okey" talked for a few minutes on the splendid work being done by Lehigh's Alumni in the Campaign for Endowment. "We started after \$4,000,000," said he, "and we are going to keep right on until we get it."

LEHIGH HOME CLUB

Meeting, February 4, 1924, Hotel Bethlehem

"Never knew you could get such a kick out of a Home Club meeting."

"We ought to have meetings like that every month."

"Why didn't you come? You missed the best Home Club meeting we ever had."

When remarks like these are made for a week after the meeting, whenever local alumni happen together, you may assume that the sixty odd Home Club members who were present at the dinner in the Hotel Bethlehem, on February 4, enjoyed themselves. There were no "fireworks" and no imported talent. But there was a good meal, and when the blue smoke be-

gan to curl around the University Room, sixty good men and true pushed back their chairs and talked Lehigh. Of course, the subject of conversation was one that they like best—athletics. Everybody had some ideas on the subject and everybody had a chance to air them.

Okey stayed long enough to put a few ideas in the heads of those present and dashed out to catch a train for Pittsburgh before Art Frick could finish his nice little speech of appreciation which was concluded by a noisy rising vote of confidence and thanks for the best alumni secretary any college ever had. (Don't edit this, Okey. We're proud of you and we don't care who knows it.) The gist of Okey's remarks was that the Home Club should be a leader in all alumni activities, on account of its close contact with conditions as they really are at the University. He reported briefly on the status of the endowment campaign and emphasized that the underlying reason for its splendid success thus far is the characteristic loyalty of Lehigh's alumni.

Dave Petty talked about the report of the Alumni Committee on Athletics; told how the Committee had arrived at its conclusions; pointed out the fact that the plans put forth in it were idealistic and probably not wholly practicable at the present time; spoke about the necessity of alumni co-operation in obtaining new athletic material and reminded the Club that the scholarship fund could stand considerable support. Nobody seemed to have a very clear idea of what the graduate manager of athletics, proposed by the report, would do, and several said so. In reply, several others voiced their ideas of what such a man might very well undertake to do.

"Bosey" Reiter was present, and was called on as the man who knew more about the subject than anyone else. He expressed his ideas on the subject very frankly, calling upon those present to come out from the camouflage and admit that the present unrest in affairs athletic is due simply to the defeats by Lafayette in the last five years. He declared that Lehigh must continue to bow to the Eastonians on the gridiron as long as the policies of the two institutions remain as they are. "Bosey" voiced his willingness to co-operate to the limit in any plan that might be instituted for the improvement of athletics but believed that a graduate manager would be superfluous at Lehigh and would likely prove a costly experiment.

"Pat" Pazetti expressed the opinion that afternoon football practice is too short and suggested that the possibility of rearranging the roster in some way that might allow more time for practice should be discussed with the Dean. A committee was appointed to consult the Dean on this matter.

COLLEGE AND ALUMNI NEWS

LEHIGH-LAFAYETTE FOOTBALL GAME MAY BE PLAYED AT BETHLEHEM NEXT YEAR

For almost two months the authorities at Lehigh have been discussing with those at Lafayette the question of the playing field for next year's game. In December, the Lehigh Athletic Authorities, having in mind the difficulty of securing seats sufficient to accommodate our alumni when the game is played on March Field and the added objection to this field caused by the bleacher collapse during the past season, suggested to Lafayette that the game be played on Taylor Field or on some neutral grounds, such as Franklin Field. As we expected, Lafayette's undergraduates and faculty, as well as the townspeople at Easton, objected to going to Franklin Field. The trustees of Lafayette, on the contrary, rather favored it, as they are not anxious to spend a lot of money re-building their bleachers, having in mind the construction, in the near future, of a modern stadium. Lehigh, of course, kept entirely out of the discussion, as it was entirely a Lafayette problem. We merely wished to be assured of safe seats in sufficient number to accommodate our alumni.

Finally, Lafayette made an inquiry of us, asking if we would build stands on the Lafayette (North) side of our field to accommodate 2000 people between the end of the concrete stand and the goal line. These seats, together with some other minor concessions, they said would probably result in the game being played at Bethlehem next year. We accordingly made a very careful investigation as to the cost of these seats. Dr. Richards did not feel that the University should take any chances with a high wooden stand, which would have to be dismantled every year to clear out center field during the baseball season. Accordingly, he asked Professor Fogg, of the Civil Engineering Department, to investigate the cost of steel stands. This investigation proved the cost to be prohibitive on account of the expense of erection and dismantling each year.

After a careful analysis of the situation, the Athletic Committee voted that no more temporary stands would be built on Taylor Field, but that if stands were necessary, permanent ones would be erected by carrying the South Side bleachers up to double the present height. Lafayette was advised that Lehigh would furnish them the same seats on the North side of the field as were supplied them last fall and in addition, 1000 seats on the South side of the field between the goal lines. All the other concessions asked for were granted.

The matter is now in the hands of the Lafayette authorities. About the only thing certain is that the game will not be played on Franklin Field, the Lafayette Faculty having voted unanimously against this.

FRESHMAN ATHLETIC FIELD

The question of furnishing a practice field for our Freshman teams next year, when the new Freshman Rule goes into effect, is a burning one at present. To cut a field out of the side of South Mountain is an expensive and Herculean task. It was practically decided to attempt this just east of the Taylor Dormitory, but a survey revealed the fact that a full size field was impracticable, and further, that such a heavy fill was necessary at the northeast corner as to mar the landscape in looking up the mountain. So at present the whole matter is unsettled.

Lehigh needs and must have more playing fields. Just how and where we can get them is as yet unsolved. But it certainly will be solved, because it is a real need now and will become more so as the college expands to 1500 students.

WRESTLING

Lehigh Downs Princeton and Yale

Lehigh started the season with a bang on January 19, when they took Princeton into camp by a score of 29 to 0. "Billy" Sheridan seems to be on the road to turning out another crack team, judging from the way the boys performed in that opening meet. Reynolds (115 lb.) started off by obtaining a fall from Robinson in 2 minutes and 27 seconds. Lang, a newcomer on the team, won the next bout (125 lb.) by a referee's decision over Owen, the Princeton captain. Captain Warriner (135 lb.) won by a fall from White. Time, 5 minutes. Rogers (145 lb.) won an exciting bout with Buttry that went into extra periods, by a referee's decision. Beck (153 lb.) was just saved by the bell from being thrown by Lembecke, after being on top for four and a half consecutive minutes. He won by referee's decision. Burke (175 lb.) threw Pottenger in 6 minutes. Levitz (unlimited) had no opposition in Hemminger and threw him in one minute.

In the Navy meet, Lehigh was not so lucky. After leading almost all the way through the meet, they lost through a most unfortunate accident to Levitz in the unlimited class. With the score a tie, Levitz went after Edwards, trying hard for a fall. After being on top three times, Levitz was caught in an arm lock and a cartilage in his side torn, which puts him out for the season. Edwards easily secured a fall from our injured grappler.

Reynolds started the meet by winning the 115 pound bout from Metzler. Washburn (125 lb.) won from Nichols and the score was: Lehigh, 6; Navy, 0. Kershner, of the Navy, threw Captain Warriner in the 135 lb. bout. Lehigh, 6; Navy, 5. Rogers (145 lb.) threw Bullish, of the

Each Alumnus should have a 1925 Epitome but here are some who won't be happy 'till they get their Copies

Were You on the Epitome Board?

Back in your day at college, did you help to edit or business manage an *Epitome*? Do you sometimes wonder what kind of a job the undergraduates of today are doing? If so, buy a 1925 *Epitome* and compare it with the one you helped to produce.

Are You an Officer of a Lehigh Club?

Every year the Senior Class go forth into the world as alumni. They haven't changed any in spite of the sheepskins tucked under their arms. Lehigh looms just as big as ever in their minds, so they join an Alumni Club and remain a part of the great Lehigh organization. If you are an officer of one of these important Lehigh units, your activity is one of the things to be epitomized in this year of grace, 1925. So you will find your club and your office in the Alumni Section of this year's sumptuous book. Your wife and your kiddies will want it as a memento even if you feel too grown up to admit your desire for a copy. Blame it on the kid, just as you do when you go to the circus, and send in your subscription now.

Are You a Director in the Alumni Association or a Committeeman in the Greater Lehigh Campaign?

If so, you will never forget this year when you gave your utmost of effort to make Lehigh a greater and better college. Here is a record in picture and prose of that Lehigh and in it is set forth your share in Lehigh's greatest year. Don't fail to have a copy for your library. It means as much to you as did the *Epitome* of your Senior year, for once again you have become an active participant in the life at Lehigh.

\$5.00 PER COPY IF PAID BEFORE MARCH 15.

BOOK READY FOR MAILING APRIL 20.

YOU'LL BE SORRY WHEN YOU SEE BILL'S COPY AND FIND IT'S TOO LATE TO ADD ONE TO YOUR LEHIGH MEMORABILIA. (Even if you are in time to get one, you save a dollar by subscribing now.)

Make your checks payable to 1925 *Epitome* and mail to

L. B. KINGHAM, *Business Manager*,
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BETHLEHEM, PA.

Navy, Lehigh, 11; Navy, 5. Beck (157) lost to Smith. Lehigh 11; Navy, 8. Then Burke tackled the Navy's star grappler, Vieweg, in the 175 lb. class. After a hard fight, he lost by a decision and the score was tied. Then came Levitz' unfortunate accident, permitting the Navy to win, 16 to 11. However, it was a fine meet and our chief regret is the loss of Levitz for the season, for he promised to be a star and was easily the best man of his class among the Lehigh wrestlers.

Just as we go to press, we get the score of the Lehigh-Yale meet at New Haven. Lehigh won, 16 to 11, from Yale's strong team.

Schedule

	L.U.	Opp.
Jan. 19—Princeton	29	0
Jan. 26—Navy*	11	16
Feb. 16—Yale*	16	11
Feb. 23—Cornell.		
Mar. 1—State.		
Mar. 8—M. I. T.*		
Mar. 15—Columbia.		
Mar. 21-22—Intercollegiates at Yale.		

*Indicates meets away from home.

Manager—A. J. Hottinger.

Captain—R. D. Warriner.

Coach—W. Sheridan.

BASKETBALL

Lehigh Beats Lafayette

We sure have one snappy basketball team this year. Up to the date of writing, no one has been able to stop them except the Army. This defeat came two days ago, after our team had won nine straight victories. As the Army has only lost one game in two years, we certainly bowed to a worthy opponent. At that I wished we could get them on our own floor, for the Army floor, while an excellent one, is a hard one for a team unaccustomed to it. Especially puzzling is the way the ball bounces, the floor being underlaid with concrete and very lively.

Since our last issue, Fordham, Temple and Rutgers fell before our boys and now all thoughts are centered on the first Lafayette game, this Saturday. We will hold this issue back long enough to slip that score in, because we are hoping to record a victory. We would feel safer if the game was on our own floor, but surely that jinx must be tired by this time, sticking on our shoulders. Here's hoping he wants fresh meat and takes a bite out of Lafayette.

Special Extra

"Good-bye, jinx, good-bye." Lehigh trimmed them, 33 to 26.

Schedule

	L.U.	Opp.
Dec. 12—Moravian, home.....	49	19
Dec. 15—Seton Hall, home.....	32	23
Jan. 5—Stevens, away.....	17	13
Jan. 10—Albright, home.....	43	19
Jan. 10—Villanova, away.....	32	19
Jan. 16—Muhlenberg home.....	27	22

Jan. 19—Fordham, home.....	36	26
Jan. 23—Temple, home.....	48	24
Feb. 9—Rutgers, home.....	32	21
Feb. 13—Army, away.....	30	43
Feb. 16—Lafayette, away.....	33	26
Feb. 20—Swarthmore, home.		
Feb. 23—Rutgers, away.		
Feb. 27—Gettysburg, home.		
Mar. 1—Lafayette, home.		
Manager—E. F. Scheetz.		
Captain—C. F. Lingle.		
Coach—J. Baldwin.		

SWIMMING

Since our last issue, the swimming team has competed in but one meet, losing to the Army tank men by the close score of 36 to 26. All the races were closely contested and there were many close finishes. Except the dive, the Army came out first in every event. In the dive, Childs, displaying the best form of his career, won first place for Lehigh. Raleigh, of Lehigh, won two seconds in the fifty yard back stroke and fifty yard dash. In the back stroke it looked as though he had raced a dead heat with Goodman, but the Army man got the decision.

Coach Jimmie Mahoney has been taken ill and the team will have to finish the season without a coach. Everyone will be glad to hear that Jimmie's illness is not serious. Minus both a captain and a coach, they lost to Rutgers since the above was written, 49 to 22.

Schedule

	L.U.	Opp.
Jan. 12—Brown*	16	46
Jan. 19—Army*	26	36
Feb. 16—Rutgers	22	49
Feb. 23—N. Y. Univ.		
Feb. 29—Catholic Univ.*		
Mar. 1—John Hopkins.*		
Mar. 8—Swarthmore.		
Mar. 15—Intercollegiates at Rutgers.		

*Indicates meets away from home.

TWOMBLY, '17, WILL BE LEAD OFF HITTER FOR ANGELS

(Re-print from the Los Angeles Evening Herald.)

"Babe" Twombly has been picked as the lead-off man of the Angels for the 1924 season by Manager Marty Krug.

Since joining the Angels two seasons ago Twombly has been shifted to different places in the batting order. He was lead-off man for the Angels part of the time and on other occasions he was placed lower in the batting order.

"Twombly is an ideal lead-off man," Krug claimed recently. "I had to use him third on the batting order so as to get some hitting in the place where it might drive around runs.

"He can wait out the pitcher; he can bunt and he can hit the ball hard. I believe Twombly has the makings of a star."



Eight thousand miles saved on every trip

It used to be 13,307 miles from New York to San Francisco by sea; it is now only 5,262.

The Panama Canal, which seemed such a heavy expense when it was built, is an immense national economy.



To lighten human labor, shorten distance, and save money—these are the services of electricity. General Electric Company makes much of the apparatus by which electricity works, and stamps it with the monogram shown above.

A greater economy because of the 1,500 General Electric motors which do its work—pulling the ships through, pumping water, opening and closing the locks—all at such a little cost.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

HAZING CONTROVERSY SETTLED

Dormitories Adopt New Disciplinary Measures

(Re-print from the Brown and White.)

The hazing controversy has been brought to a most timely end. The plan which the dormitory board of chiefs submitted for the approval of the Dean has been duly ratified, as the Dean intimated it would be. Dean McConn, in a statement given out to a member of the Brown and White staff, said:

"I have looked over the new Dormitory Rules and have shown them to President Richards. Neither the President nor I see anything to object to in them.

"Personally, I feel that the Dormitory Chief, Mr. L. M. Richards, and the Section Chiefs, P. F. Campbell, E. L. Kirchner, L. N. Mandell, J. M. Robinson, O. H. Saunders, Jr., and C. E. Alwine, who on their own initiative formulated these rules, are entitled to much credit for an excellent piece of constructive legislation.

"Among the advantages of these rules are the following:

"(1) The 'Freshman Regulations' traditional at Lehigh are recognized, and a method is provided for their systematic and effective enforcement in the dormitories by the elected representatives of the dormitory students. As a matter of fact, the regulations will undoubtedly be more strictly enforced under this systematic plan than they ever have been by the harsher but irregular methods of the past.

"(2) The Freshmen, on their side, are protected by having their duties and rights defined and posted on the bulletin boards. This is only fair to the Freshmen.

"(3) The penalties, provided under the name of 'constructive punishment,' instead of being mere horseplay or worse, are designed to be of real benefit either to the other students in the dormitories or to the Freshman himself or to both. The punishments are probably in a way more severe than the old ones; but they do not involve physical danger, mental strain, or personal indignity.

"(4) Most important of all the new rules provide that Freshman offenses shall be reported to the elected and responsible section officer and the penalties imposed and enforced by him. The working of such a plan means a training for the dormitory students in the recognition and support of regular government—in other words, a training in good government; whereas the worst feature of the old method was that it fostered the idea and habit of a violent, irregular administration of justice, in the spirit and method of vigilantes or lynching mobs. It was intolerable that a training in such undemocratic, un-American, Bolshevistic tactics (however mild their degree) should go on under the auspices of Lehigh.

"There is just one real objection to the new plan. It cuts the Sophomores out of the 'fun' of the old hazing practices. That

is the rock on which the new plan will split if it does split. But I have a good deal of confidence that the upperclassmen in the dormitories have force and authority enough to maintain it, and thereby to establish a new Lehigh tradition, embodying the valuable features of the old tradition of Freshman regulations, while getting rid of abuses that had grown up in the enforcement of these regulations."

The following are the rules drawn up by the Board of Chiefs and submitted to Dean McConn, and which, as a result of their approval by President Richards and the Dean, are now in force:

I. Freshman duties shall be as follows:

- (1) To answer the telephone.
- (2) To take mail down town at 7 p.m.
- (3) To make one trip each night for food.

(4) To do section and dormitory errands at the bidding of the Dormitory Chief or of Section Chief, the Arcadia Representative, or the Sophomore Representative of his own section.

(5) To do legitimate personal errands for upperclassmen; provided that no Freshman shall be required to do personal errands during study hours. The scope of "legitimate personal errands" is to be defined by each Section Chief for his own section.

II. The Freshmen of each section shall make out their own telephone, mail and food-trip schedules under the supervision of the Section Chief. A copy of these schedules shall be posted on the bulletin board and another copy given to the Sophomore Representative of the section.

III. When a Freshman on telephone duty is to be absent for an evening he shall secure a substitute. If the telephone rings twice, it is the duty of every Freshman present to snap to it. If the telephone rings twice while the Freshman on duty is in the section, he may be punished by direction of the Section Chief in accordance with Article VI. If the telephone rings three times, all the Freshmen present in the section may be punished by direction of the Section Chief in accordance with Article VI.

IV. A first-year dormitory man may not send a Freshman on personal errands.

V. Any Sophomore or upperclassman who observes a Freshman breaking the above rules shall report the facts to the Section Chief.

VI. The Section Chief is empowered to give the Freshmen constructive punishment for breaches of rules or for disrespect shown to upperclassmen. "Constructive punishment" is defined as including: Cleaning windows, cleaning the quadrangle, cleaning carpets, or being required to stay in nights for a definite period.

VII. A Freshman failing to comply with a penalty imposed by the Section Chief is subject to further constructive punishment or to suspension from the



To all forwards who are playing center

“THE little fellow hasn’t got the reach. Why don’t they put him at forward where he belongs?” You have heard comment like that about some mis-positioned player.

Just look out they don’t talk that way about you—not in athletics but in your field of work after college.

The world is full of doctors who should have been lawyers, and lawyers who should have been writers—men who can’t do their best work because they haven’t got the reach.

You still can avoid their haphazard choice of a career. Some earnest thinking on the subject, “What do I really want to do in life?” will help you decide right.

That’s a real problem. Get all the advice you can—from the faculty, from alumni, from men in business. If you find you have made a false start, change now and save yourself a lot of grief—for once you graduate into a profession, the chances are you’ll stay in it.

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This advertisement is one of a series in student publications. It may remind alumni of their opportunity to help the undergraduate, by suggestion and advice, to get more out of his four years.

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dormitories at the discretion of the Board of Chiefs.

VIII. A Freshman has the privilege of complaining to the Board of Chiefs if he thinks a punishment is unjustly inflicted or is too severe. He shall abide by the decision of the board. Such complaints should be made immediately to the Dormitory Chief.

IX. Power is given to the Section Chiefs to require a Freshman who is below in his studies to stay in the dormitories and out of bull sessions on nights before classes in which he is below.

Back Copies of "Bulletin" Wanted

Requests have been received for exhausted editions of the LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN. We would be glad to buy copies of the issues of October, 1915, and November, 1916.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Do You Want a New York Representative?

Lehigh graduate, age 27, five years' experience in office work, buying, selling, would like to represent some manufacturer around New York and vicinity. Give full details in first letter. Address LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN, J-1.

A firm established twenty-five years, doing a seasonal business, desires to handle an additional line of high quality readily salable products, preferably of a chemical or technical nature. Address full details to LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN, J-2.

'21, C.E.

Three years' experience in Bridge Construction. Timekeeper to Superintendent, and all details of Contractor's office work. 24 years old, single. Available at once. Ben Ettelman, 614 So. 55th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ambitious young man desires position with manufacturing concern where advancement may be rapid through hard work. Class '14, married, 33 years old, has exceptional ability to handle men, good mixer and a pusher. Free after March 15. Address communications to F-1, LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN.

BIRTHS

Class of 1895

A son, Eckford James DeKay, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. DeKay, of New York City, on December 19, 1923.

Class of 1907

To Mr. and Mrs. de Courcy Browne, a daughter, on December 24, 1923.

Class of 1915

A son, Arent H. Schuyler, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schuyler, of New York, on November 7, 1923.

Class of 1916

Born to Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Lambert, of Carbondale, Pa., a son, Kenneth A. Lambert, Jr., on November 23, 1923.

Class of 1918

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Blasius, of Philadelphia, a daughter, on January 28, 1924.

Class of 1921

A son, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Larson, of Jersey City, N. J.

Class of 1923

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Lapp, a daughter, Agnes Christine Lapp, on January 17, 1924.

MARRIAGES

Class of 1894

Luther Lay Gadd to Miss Vera Mary Damon, on February 2, 1924, at Pagoda Island, Moanulua, Honolulu.

Class of 1908

Frank J. Dent to Miss Emma Burns, of Carthage, N. Y., on November 23, 1923.

DEATHS

James B. Coryell, '72

During 1871-74 Lehigh conducted a preparatory department. One of the students who attended this department, although he never matriculated as a regular student of the University, was James B. Coryell, who died in Philadelphia, February 7, 1924. Coryell was a coal operator and a prominent figure in the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was a native of Williamsport and practised law there for some years, being at one time district attorney of Lycoming County. In the last few years Coryell had shown a renewed interest in Lehigh and frequently attended meetings of the Philadelphia Lehigh Club.

William Griffith, '76

William Griffith, well known mining engineer and geologist, of Scranton, and loyal Lehigh man, died in West Pittston, on January 19, 1924, after several weeks' illness. Griffith was born in Pittston, January 12, 1855. He graduated in '76 with the degree of Civil Engineer. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. In 1873 he went west and secured a position as transit man and assistant engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for which he surveyed and supervised the constructions of railroads in Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado. He returned east in 1880 and became Division Engineer for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, residing at Bethlehem. Two years later he became an assistant geologist on the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, in which position he supervised the mapping of the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Bernice coal measures. During 1887, as Assistant State Geologist, he had in charge the completion of the geological



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They can be raised immediately afterward, if necessary, and a new link inserted and the automatic device reset without removing the hoods or dismantling the doors.

The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill., approve and label Wilson Doors for interior as well as exterior openings.

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J. F. Middledith, '99, Secretary and Treasurer

L. Bevan, '21

survey of the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields.

After this work was finished he opened an office in Scranton as Consulting Mining Engineer and Geologist. Since that time he has prepared numerous economic geological reports, many of which have appeared in print and had extensive circulation in Canada, England and Holland, and some have been translated into German and French for circulation in Europe.

Herman V. Hesse, '91

H. V. Hesse died February 5, 1924, in Fairmont, W. Va.

Hesse was manager of the Maryland Division of the Consolidated Coal Co., in Frostburg, Md.

Donald Wilson Fritz, '24

Donald W. Fritz died February 2, 1924.

PERSONALS

Class of 1874

50-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

Class of 1879

45-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

Class of 1884

40-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

Class of 1889

35-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

Class of 1891

The January "baking-powder chart" shows us well in the lead. If the March "Bulletin" (in which this notice will appear) shows any class ahead of us, then if it is a younger class, I'll say their youthful hearts were in a better condition for a long sprint than were ours. If we are trailing an older class, my alibi is that there were fewer men to reach or else they tapped some hidden source of wealth. "Heads I win, tails you lose." In any case we are well over the 75 percent line, and I appreciate the splendid response the Class has made. As of January 20, only eight men, whose addresses are known, owe their current year's Alumni Dues and "Bulletin" Subscriptions.

Walton Forstall, Secretary.

J. E. Boatrite has left the Atlantic Refining Co.

Class of 1892

D. H. Whitmer adopted a novel and highly satisfactory method of advising us that he is now living in Atlantic City—he wrote it on the bottom of an endowment subscription card.

Class of 1893

C. L. Keller is living in Hyde Park, Mass.

Class of 1894

30-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

Charles A. Moore, who is Superintendent of the Electrical Department, Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., at Windber, Pa., is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Windber Hospital.

Class of 1895

Childs, '98, writes me that Fayette A. McKenzie is in Moscow, Russia, writing for the "Chicago News" and so lonely he's most ready to chuck the job. Drop him a line, boys, care of Chicago Daily News Bureau, Pitz Hotel, Moscow, Russia. Put a 5-cent stamp on your letter.

Class of 1898

On December 3, 1923, Victor Records was elected a director of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to succeed his father, the late W. T. Records. Records has been out of railroad work since 1900, when he was forced to resign after three years service on an engineering corps of the P. R. R., on account of poor health.

Class of 1899

25-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1924

Class of 1901

"Sam" Harleman has left the Atlas Steel Corporation to take the position of Assistant Manager of the Steel Sales Dept., of Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class of 1902

"Bob" Bird has left the Bethlehem Steel Co. and announces his association with George F. Pettinos, '87, Manufacturer and Importer, 1206 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Class of 1903

L. L. Daniel is Pastor of the Wyckoff Heights Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn.

J. W. Hertzler has left the Cleveland Worm and Gear Co., of which he was vice-president and general manager, and is now with the DeLaval Steam Turbine Co., in Trenton, N. J.

G. R. Stull is located in Chester, Pa.

Class of 1904

20-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

'04 is rounding up splendidly for its 20th in June. The response to Parke Hutchinson's efforts on the Class Guarantee Cam-

NEW YORK SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPANY

5621 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, NEW YORK

Engineers and Contractors

Geo. L. Robinson, '00, Pres.

Ben. E. Cole, '13, Vice-Pres.

Samuel T. Mitman, '19, Engineer

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HUMIDIFYING, DEHUMIDIFYING, COOLING, AIR WASHING, AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY REGULATION.

Likewise the Daughter

By Strickland Gillilan

DID you ever sit and weep and thrill through Dave Belasco's presentation of Lenore Ulrich in "The Son Daughter"?

That play is based on an old Chinese mistaken obsession that girl-children were always a liability and boy-children always an asset. The girl Lenore personated in that thrilling play believed this, and wanted to be so much like a son that she might amount to something. And she did amount to something—by being like a son? No! By being the best possible daughter.

We are not Chinese; yet it hasn't been long since we acted very much along the lines of that hidebound superstition. Usually we decided, when Henry was born and had to be named Henrietta, that we'd keep her anyway. But we just as usually, mother and all, hid a little disappointment that it hadn't been Henry himself instead of his little sister that came to board with us.

In the language of the comic strip, "them days is gone forever." We hail the girl-child as another human being come to bless the world, bringing her meal-ticket with her just as certainly as if she had been of the other sex. For her to work for a living is no stigma. For her to know practical, self-supporting, self-pro-

tecting things is no disgrace.

Therefore when we are considering insuring any youthful member of the family, why pass up the daughter of fifteen and a-half? She must be educated, she must undergo a period when she is an expense, she must be tided over till she becomes self-supporting, in her own home or in some other livelihood than home-making—for we have come to admit she has the right to choose or reject the maternal and home-building role.

Then: Every argument holds for her, that obtains for the insuring of the boy—to compensate the parents for the expense of the schooling, if she should die; to start the insured's insurance career on a low-priced basis easy for her to keep up when she goes "on her own"—every solitary argument FOR insurance (and there is no argument against it) goes double, for daughter as well as son.

So if you have a daughter coming sixteen, be good to her, be wise for yourself, and take out a long-term endowment policy—some day she will accept a few thousands of welcome (may be needed) dollars from an insurance company, and through gratitude-blurred eyes thank the one whose effective thoughtfulness granted her that boon.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Sixty-one years in business. Now insuring over One Billion Eight Hundred Million dollars in policies on 3,300,000 lives.

paign has made '04 the dark horse sensation of the month.

R. F. Wunderly is no longer numbered among the missing. George Baker found him out in Crafton, working for the P.R.R. with Morrow, '82.

Class of 1905

T. B. Gillian demonstrated that a Lehigh man doesn't need to receive literature to persuade him to back up his Alma Mater by sending in his endowment pledge from Battle Creek, Mich., while all his mail had been going to Cincinnati.

G. L. Hann is still with the U. S. Gypsum Co., but has been transferred from Gypsum, Ohio, to New Brighton, L. I.

R. H. MacFetridge is with the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., in Birmingham, Ala.

Class of 1906

Marcus M. Farley has been elected Secretary and a member of the Board, of the Duplex Printing Press Co., of Battle Creek, Mich.

Class of 1908

Frank J. Dent is Engineer for the American Wood Pipe Co., of Tacoma, Wash.

E. C. Fetter is with the Willys Laundry Machine Co., in Columbia, Pa.

H. G. Wascher is in London, living at 38 Hampstead Way, Golders Green.

Class of 1909

15-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

J. R. Geno is City Engineer in Santiago, Cuba.

C. U. Shank is recovering from a recent serious operation in Glenside, Pa.

Class of 1910

F. L. Dodds is living at 3502 Race Street, Philadelphia. He is just getting on his

feet again after a long siege of ill health, and has been working for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leighton Dunning has gone out to Detroit to represent the John Warren Watson Co.

R. L. Riley is living at 41 Ross Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Class of 1911

Ray Crump has left Proctor and Gamble, where his extraordinary abilities in distribution methods were limited to one product—soap, and located in Pittsburgh, where he can tackle 57 varieties for H. J. Heinz Co.

Class of 1912

James Gore, Jr., is draftsman with the American Bridge Co., at Ambridge, Pa.

F. R. Speed has been located in Baltimore, Md.

Class of 1913

H. R. Blackman has left the Empire Steel & Iron Co., to take a position as Engineer with Terry and Tench Co., Peekskill, N. Y.

E. E. Finn, who was formerly with the Cranberry Creek Coal Co., in Hazleton, is now Superintendent of the Alliance Coal Mining Co., at Kaska, Pa.

S. R. Keith dropped in the other day to explain away the mystery of the disappearance of R. S. Kuech. The latter ceased to exist when the courts changed the name to Keith, and now Stanley is happy and prosperous as Plant Manager of Hardite Metals Inc., in Long Island City.

Class of 1914

10-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

"Ez" Bowen, Head of the Department of Economics at Lafayette, has been invited by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia, to assist him in a study of "conservation." That's what "The Lafayette" says. What it means, I dunno. But regardless of what they're going to conserve, it shows that "Ez" is in the lime light of his chosen field.

Class of 1915

Harry L. Vitzthum is First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps and Signal Corps Instructor for the Texas National Guard, being located at present in Denison, Texas.

Class of 1916

B. F. Kring advises that he is with the Washington Bank and Savings Co., in Cincinnati, Ohio, through the efficient and pleasant medium of an endowment subscription card.

Class of 1917

"Doc" Edwards is with William R. Compton Co., at 14 Wall Street, New York.

J. E. Minnich has left Womelsdorf, Pa., where he was Assistant County Engineer, to join the New Jersey State Highway Department, in Trenton, as bridge designer.

Class of 1918

R. D. Bean is with the Brown Instrument Co., in Philadelphia.

J. G. Jenkins is still with the Bell Telephone Co., in Philadelphia. He and Fritchman bid fair to be running the place in a few years.

D. H. Ketcham is in the aviation business, at Curtiss Field, Garden City, L. I.

"Fat" Lebowitz is president, general manager, treasurer, and chairman of the board of the Scranton Chemical Co. I know what the chief products of the company are but I won't tell.

Bill Spear was recently elected a councilman of Middletown, Conn., on the Republican ticket.

"Russ" Lindsay has moved from East Orange, N. J., to Rye, N. Y., apparently

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A SCHOOL OF HIGH SCHOLASTIC
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Every opportunity given the student to
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1600 boys prepared for leading universities in 43 years.

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Write for catalogue.

JOHN MITCHELL TUGGEY
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SHOP LIGHTING

In an address delivered before the members of the Western Pennsylvania Division of the National Safety Council, Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1918, by C. W. Price, the importance of good lighting in industrial establishments was discussed, and the disadvantages of poor lighting were clearly shown by some figures mentioned by Mr. Price.

A large insurance company analyzed 91,000 accident reports, for the purpose of discovering the cause of these mishaps. It was found that 10% was directly traceable to inadequate lighting and in 13.8% the same cause was a contributory factor. The British Government in a report of the investigation of causes of accidents determined a close parallel to the findings of the insurance company above quoted. The British investigators found that by comparing the four winter months with the four summer months, there were 39.5% more men injured by stumbling and falling in winter than in summer.

Mr. John Calder, a pioneer in safety work, made an investigation of accident statistics covering 80,000 industrial plants. His analysis covered 700 accidental deaths, and of these 45% more occurred during the four winter months than during the four summer months.

Mr. C. L. Eschleman, in a paper published in the proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers several years ago, reported the result of an investigation of a large number of plants in which efficient lighting had been installed. He found that in such plants as steel mills, where the work is of a coarse nature, efficient lighting increased the total output 2%; in plants, such as textile mills and shoe factories, the output was increased 10%.

In an investigation of the causes of eye fatigue, made by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, it was found that in a large percentage of industries, such as shoe, clothing and textile factories, the lack of proper lighting (both natural and artificial) resulted in eye fatigue and loss of efficiency. At one knitting mill, where a girl was doing close work under improper lighting conditions, her efficiency dropped 50% every day during the hours from 2:30 to 5:30 P.M.

The above mentioned incidents indicate how important a factor lighting is in the operation of the industrial plant. It has been well said, "Light is a tool, which increases the efficiency of every tool in the plant." Glare or too much light is as harmful as not enough lighting, and in no case should the eyes of the workers be exposed to the direct rays, either of sun or electric light.

Windows and reflectors should always be kept clean; that is, cleaning them at least once a week, for where dust and dirt are allowed to collect, efficiency of the light is decreased as much as 25%.

Good lighting, in addition to its other marked advantages, is a strong incentive towards keeping working places clean, for it clearly exposes any place where dirt or other material has been allowed to collect. White walls and clean windows glazed with Factrolite Glass will eliminate the sun glare and increase the illumination 25 to 50 feet from the window from 38% to 72% as compared with plain glass.

Lighting is of primary importance to every employer and fully warrants a careful investigation of the subject, for there is no substitute for good lighting, and if it is not supplied the efficiency of the entire working force must suffer a serious reduction.

If you are interested in the distribution of light through Factrolite, we will send you a copy of Laboratory Report—"Factrolited."

MISSISSIPPI WIRE GLASS CO.,

220 Fifth Avenue,

St. Louis.

New York.

Chicago.

having been immediately attracted by the name of the Westchester suburb.

Class of 1919

5-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 7, 1924

L. T. Bigelow is with the Minnesota Building & Loan Association, in Minneapolis.

Class of 1920

J. C. Ganey is practicing law in the Wilbur Trust Co. Bldg., Bethlehem, and was recently appointed Assistant District Attorney of Northampton County.

P. N. Israel is representing the Worthington Pump and Machinery Co., in Washington, D. C.

R. J. Ross is in the sales department of Riegel & Co., in Philadelphia, Pa.

Class of 1921

Course	Number in Course	Paid Dues last year Percent	Percent paid this year
C.E.	25	68	60
Bus.	23	61	48
Ch.E.	32	59	50
M.E.	26	54	53
E.E.	13	54	62
Met.	21	48	38
E.M.	16	44	50
B.A. and B.S....	17	24	29

"Butch" Maurer is assistant mining engineer for the Locust Mountain Coal Co., in Shenandoah, Pa.

"Pop" Shipherd is in the sales department of the Whitney & Kemmerer Coal Co., in Philadelphia.

H. E. Yeide is construction department foreman with the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., in Hazleton, Pa.

Class of 1922

G. L. Gaiser is living in Pittsburgh.

J. A. Gerlach has offices at 2607 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. M. Gulick has left the Linde Air Products Co., and is with the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co., in Easton, Pa.

R. S. Long is with the Alpine Coal Co., Eagle, W. Va.

Walter Valentine (Kozlakiewicz) is Junior Highway Engineer with the Illinois State Highway Department.

Class of 1923

FIRST REUNION—JUNE 7, 1924

Swope Acker advises that he is living in Newark, N. J., now, at 85 S. 10th Street.

R. W. Adams is sales representative for the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., in Wheeling, W. Va.

H. C. Beitzel is living at 619 Hawthorne Ave., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

L. J. Bray is back in Bethlehem, living at 1107 Russell Avenue.

Frank H. DeMoyer is rodman, with the P. R. R., in Baltimore.

F. E. Ferguson is living at the University Club, Harrisburg, Pa.

L. Hornbostel dropped in the other day and helped swell the 23's percentage by paying his dues. He is living at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, at present.

Johnny Erb writes that W. M. Laughton, who was at Dundalls, Maryland, helping to install the first entirely American built and operated Diesel Engine on the "Cubore," one of the Bethlehem Steel Co. ore boats, has just sailed on board this boat for Daiquiri, Cuba.

Johnny Lees is living at 1342 Florence-dale Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

E. G. Schaefer is with the Grasselli Chemical Co., at Grasselli, N. J.

J. A. Watrous is in Denver, Col.

R. C. Zantzing is studying law in the Georgetown Law School.

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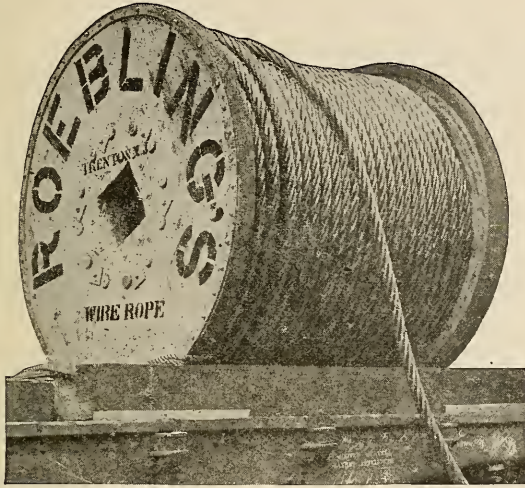
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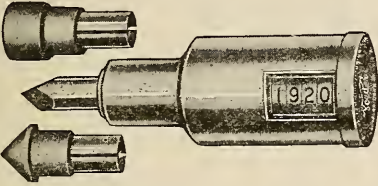
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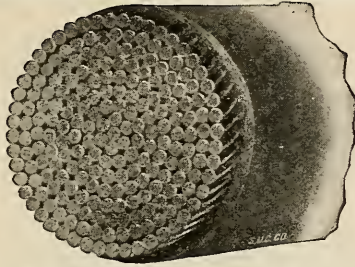
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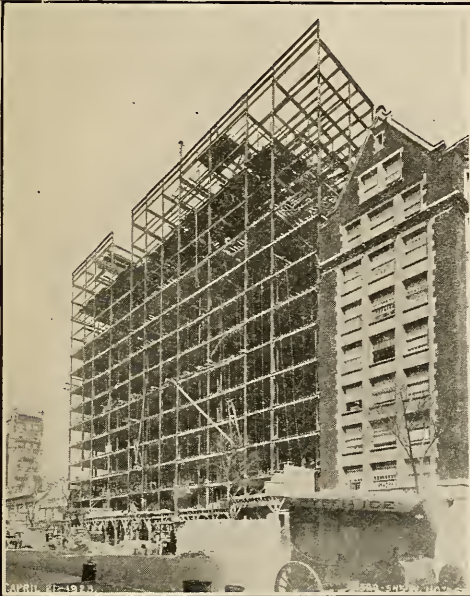
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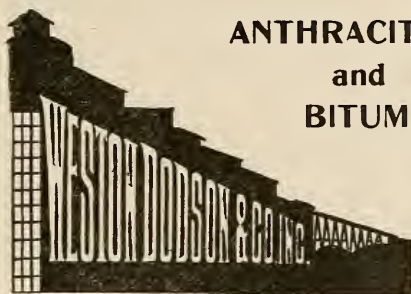
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